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TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 21 No. 4 Winter 1999



Governor Whitman Speaks At ICC

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N.J. Historical Society:
Programs for Families, Adults & Children

The New Jersey Historical Society, located at 52 Park Place in Newark, has a wide variety of programs available, for families, adults, and children. The programs are educational, fun, and, free! There are also wonderful Wednesday lunchtime programs (just bring your lunch, admission is free).

Some examples of upcoming family programs include:

* **If Walls Could Talk**, Sat. Feb. 27, March 13, March 27. If the walls could talk, what would they say? This is a Family Self-Guided Activity Program available from 10 AM to 5 PM.

* **Herstory**, March 6th, 1:00 to 2:30 PM. What jobs have women held in the past? Explore the role of women in history.

* **Happy Birthday Paul Robeson,** April 3, 1:00 - 2:30 PM. Celebrate Paul Robeson's birthday by exploring the Paul Robeson exhibit.

The Historical Society has free brochures, describing all its programs. Call them at 596-8500.

10,000 Mentors Program At South St. School

10,000 Mentors is a partnership program between the Newark Public Schools and Educate America, Inc. Which is operating at six Newark schools, including South St. Children age 8 to 13 are matched with adults who are positive role models.

The mentors meet with children at least 4 hours a month. The program can help children to increase their school performance and self-esteem. The program is seeking volunteers. If you are interested, call the Program Coordinator at South St. School at 465-4294.





On the cover: Maria Durkan, Parent Coordinator of the Ironbound Childrens' Center, talks with Governor Whitman, and one of the preschool students. The Governor spoke January 6, 1999 at the Ironbound Community Center, 432 Lafayette St.

Above, Joseph Della Fave, director of the Ironbound Childrens' Center, presents a T-shirt to Governor Whitman, following her talk.

Library Holding ESOL Conversation Round Tables

The Newark Public Library, joining with the Newark Literacy Campaign, is holding English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Conversation Round Tables. The eight week beginner and intermediate-level sessions are being held at a number of library locations. Classes are held twice a week, Wednesdays at 5:30 PM, and Saturdays at 10 AM or 1 PM. Class sizes are limited and pre-registraiton is required. Some openings remain for sessions beginning in March and May. Call the library, 733-5412, or the Literacy Campaign, 733-7722.

Governor Whitman Speaks At ICC

Governor Christine Whitman made a major speech about her initiatives for education for three and four year olds at the Ironbound Community Center, 432 Lafayette St. The Governor spoke January 6, 1999, before an audience of dignitaries. Children from the Ironbound Childrens' Center, ICC's preschool program, played in a nearby classroom.

The speech was part of the state's response to the decision by the state Supreme Court last year in its Abbott vs. Burke ruling, , which defined constitutional standards for pre-school education for children living in the state's 28 most disadvantaged school districts. These guidelines include providing a minimum half-day educational program for three, four and five year olds as well as full day kindergarten for children.

Governor Whitman began her talk discussing the beginnings of the Ironbound Community Corporation, which celebrates its thirtieth anniversary in 1999.

"Thirty years ago, the people of the Ironbound...decided to pull together to make a brighter future for their families. They formed a community corporation." Governor Whitman

"Thirty years ago, the people of the Ironbound looked at the way things were going in their neighborhoods and didn't like what they saw," said Governor Whitman. "So they decided to pull together to make a brighter future for their families. They formed a community corporation. It's a credit to their foresight that the first thing they did was to focus on young people and open up a childrens' center."

"Right around that time, some citizens looked at the way things were going for urban children around the state, and didn't like what they saw. So they petitioned the court on their behalf, seeking a better chance at a high-quality education for children in school districts like Newark. That effort eventually became the court case of Abbott vs. Burke - a case with nearly as long a history as the Ironbound Children's Center itself. The common thread in these two stories is a deep and abiding concern for New Jersey's children," said Governor Whitman.

The Governor's plan gives a dollar figure of $8000 per student to be spent on education for 3 and 4 year olds, increases salaries for teachers, sets minimal educational standards, and provides scholarship funds for teachers and staff.

The Governor's talked about using existing licensed daycare centers. "In addressing Abbott and Burke, we will take full advantage of the wonderful work going on in centers like Ironbound."

A number of those present had questions or criticism. After her talk, David Sciara, attorney for the Education Law Center, the legal group which represents poor children in urban districts, said, "It falls far short of what's needed, and what the court mandated in its ruling."

Before her talk, the Governor spent half an hour visiting, talking and playing with children and staff from the Ironbound Childrens' Center.

In addition to the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Superintendent of Newark's Schools, and many other dignitaries were in attendance. Joseph Della Fave, Executive Director for the ICC, welcomed the Governor, and urged her to keep her promise to keep New York's garbage out of Ironbound. Mr. Della Fave presented the Governor with T-shirts from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, the Summer Arts Program, and the Childrens' Center.

In a letter to Mr. Della Fave after her talk, the Governor wrote, "Thanks to you and the entire staff of Ironbound Community Corporation..I look forward to visiting Ironbound again in the not too distant future."

Bail Out The Garbage Incinerators? East Ward Votes NO, NO, NO!

It wasn't even close.

East Ward Newark voted overwhelmingly against the bailout of the privately-owned garbage incinerators with tax dollars, **Public Question Number 3** on the ballot on Nov. 3. The total in the East Ward was **1122 no** to **649 yes** votes, a margin of two to one.

"Most people who live here know that we pay for the incinerator twice already - with our taxes, and with our health, " said June Kruszewski, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste. "Now they wanted us to pay again - through state taxes. Nobody is helping us pay our bills."

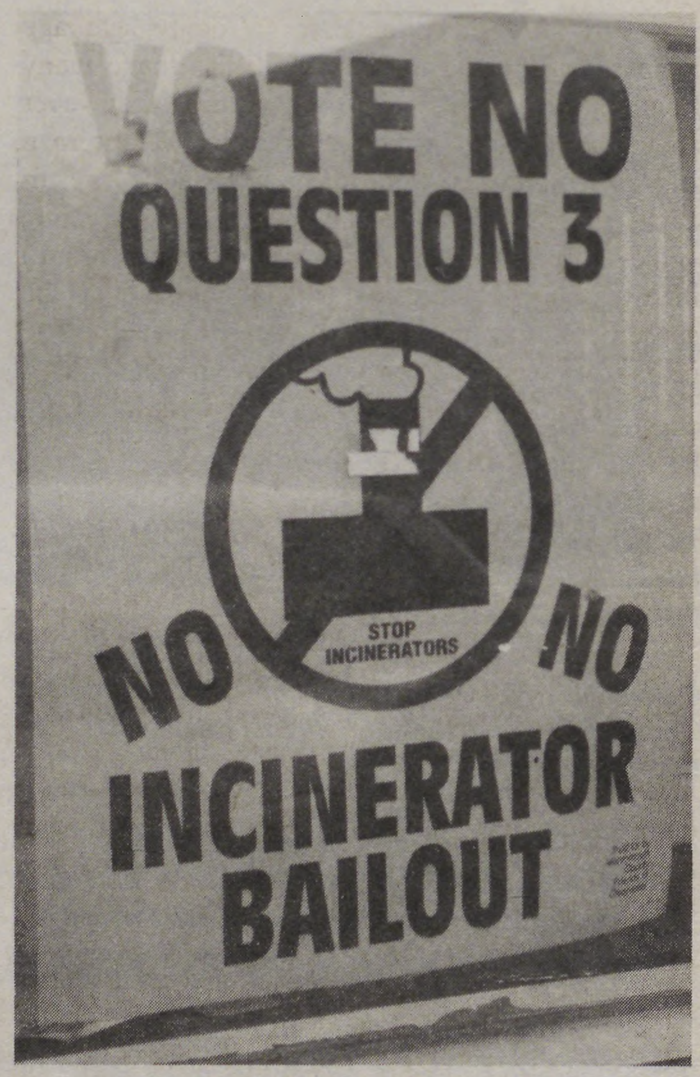
Members of **SPARK (Save the Park At RiverbanK)** and the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** worked outside a number of polling places in Ironbound, urging people to vote no on the incinerator bailout.

The vote throughout the rest of the state of New Jersey was 53% to 47% in favor of a bond issue to use tax dollars to help the private incinerator companies.

"It was close. Almost half of the voters in New Jersey voted against this bailout," said Madelyn Hoffman, from Grassroots Environmental, a statewide coalition, and part of Reclaim America which campaigned against the bonds for the incinerators. "People know this is a failed technology. It doesn't work. It pollutes. It can't make money, and there are better ways of getting rid of garbage. The message that is sent by this vote is start disposing of garbage some other way."

The privately-owned incinerators are in trouble financially because the courts ruled that garbage haulers could not be forced to take their garbage to specific incinerators.

Incinerators in New Jersey are in debt about $1.1 billion. The maximum raised by the referendum is $180 million. "This won't be the last time they come with their hands out for more money," said Ms. Hoffman. "How many times will we give our money to keep them in business?"



Other Vote Results

On **Public Question Number 1,,** the vote was to dedicate part of the sales tax ($100 million a year for ten years) for open space acquisition. This passed throughout the state, and the East Ward vote was two to one in favor of it, 1190 to 694. How that money should be spent is not decided. Senator Ronald Rice has introduced a bill which would mandate 25% of that amount to go for urban parks.

"If the state is serious about wanting to preserve open land in rural areas, they have to make cities more attractive, so that growth and .

Cont. p. 8

Garbage Incinerator Fire Injures 48 People:
Important Answers Needed Now

A fire at the Essex County garbage incinerator, located in Ironbound, has made many Ironbound residents more concerned than ever about their safety. Almost 50 people - 37 firemen and 11 -employees, went to the hospital as a result of the fire, which took place on Dec.17. City, state, and even federal safety officials either have (or are) investigating the fire, which is believed to be caused by burning dry powdered bleach. The investigations need to produce answers – fast.

Ironbound residents need answers too. Here are some of the questions:

1. *Will there be another fire or accident at the incinerator? Is the inspection system at the incinerator adequate?*

Alan Iantosca, general manager of the garbage incinerator, is quoted (Star Ledger, Dec. 19), saying, "We have a very good inspection and control (system) of the waste stream." The newspaper goes on to describe it as, "garbage trucks dump their contents on the tipping floor, and inspectors review the waste before it is pushed into a large pit."

2. *What burned? Where did it come from? Was it hazardous material?*

Newspaper reports say that the fire was caused by burning a large load of dry bleach powder. According to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)'s Bureau of Emergency response Region I Report, on the fire, the DRANO Powder Foam was manufactured in Racine, Wisconsin. The garbage incinerator had gotten the shipment of Drano Powder from a solid waste broker located in Illinois.

3.*.Why is the garbage incinerator burning material from Illinois and Wisconsin?*

4. *Does the incinerator have permits to burn material like the powdered bleach?*

"We question whether the plant had the necessary permits to process the stuff, and whether it should be allowed to burn that type of material," said David Giordano, the president of the Newark Firefighters union (Star Ledger, Dec. 1998) Although dry bleach is not considered a hazardous waste, one of its ingredients is: sodium .dichlorolsocyanurate.

5. *Do the incinerator operators check on the safety of loads like_this which they are about to burn?* The safety data sheet on Drano Powder Foam clearly states, "Do not mix with any other chemicals or products unless specified by label. Mixing with other cleaning products may produce toxic gas. Strong oxidizing materials. Products of combustion may include: phosgene, chlorine." The firemen were exposed to chlorine smoke.

6. *Why wasn't the fire department told what was burning?* The Fire Department arrived and began to deal with the fire as if it was just a fire burning garbage. "Our members were deceived, they were told repeatedly that it was household garbage," said David Giordano. 'That lie could have cost them their lives."

7. *What is the possibility of similar "toxic plumes", without the fire, which would not be detected, and would come out the smokestack?*

The reason this toxic smoke was detected was because there was a fire. The fire was put out, and the chemical reaction was stopped. If there was a chemical reaction, without the fire, would anyone detect it, or would toxic smoke just emit from the smokestack?

In a letter to DEP Commissioner Shinn, ICATW and the Fire Officers Union have demanded an immediate investigation, and a meeting with DEP officials about this incident.



Peace Poster Contest Winners

Each year the Ironbound Peace Education Project sponsors a Peace Poster Contest for school students from first grade to high school. The 1998 winners, most of whom are shown in the photo (not in this order), include: Reynaldo Lopez, Frank Loperena, Geno Evans, Cynthia Santiago, and Cassandra Castillo from St. Michael's School; Jessica Alves, Antonio Ruela, Fernando Lampon, and Karla Amoroso, from Ann St. School; Brian Vigario, Wilfredo Perez, Yvette Rivera, and Rachel Gasataya from St. Francis Xavier School; Brian Alves from St. Casimir's Academy; Nicole Glass from Link Community School; Kern Darrabie and Terrence Jones from St. Benedict's Prep; and Patricia Ortiz from East Side High School. Winners received certificates, and prizes from the Dr. & Mrs. Israel Bernstein Peace Prize Fund, set up by the Bernstein Family and the Ironbound Community Corporation. Dr. Bernstein practiced in Ironbound for many years.

SPARK Community Planning

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delayed, postponed, etc. Residents often cannot afford to hire planners and lawyers but develoeprs can.

SPARK is raising money to fight a court battle against a devleopment proposal for McWhorter St., where over 50 apartments would be located across the street from a toxic storage and transfer facility, without adequate parking, space for children to play, or other amenities. SPARK organized a successful fight against another application for 34 townhouses and a private road on Fillmore St., which would have led to congested traffic conditions. SPARK had lawyers and planners in that case, and did fliering and mailing about the proposal. In the end, the developer withdrew the application.

"The Fillmore St. case shows that an organized community can win," said Nancy Zak. "But we are fighting fires, dealing with plans as we learn about them. It would be better if we did some planning which takes a comprehensive view, and is guided by the community. Quality of life has to be good. If it isn't, people move."

You can help. SPARK meets almost every Tuesday evening, at 7:00 PM at Wolff Church, (Wilson Ave. & Ann St.) Call Nancy Zak, 589-3353, to confirm meetings.

Who Controls The Future of This Neighborhood?

"The question comes down to whether the people who live here have any voice in what our neighborhood will look like, where we raise our children, what kind of schools we have, what kind of parks we have, how safe our streets will be. Whoever makes the plans controls the quality of life in the neighborhood. Quality of life affects whether people want to stay here to live and raise their families, or move away."

The speaker was Manuel Lavin, from **SPARK (Save The Park At RiverbankK)**. SPARK is developing a set of planning principles for the Ironbound neighborhood, which it plans to submit to elected officials at every level, and which would guide future development in Ironbound.

"How many times have you had no place to park on your own block? How many times could you not drive down your street, because of the number of double parked cars? Are there too many children in your child's class at school? Do you live too far away to walk to a park? Do you know people who are moving because of these and other problems?" asked Steve Powell. "If your answer is yes to any of these, then you should support SPARK's community planning work."

Each of the planning principles (and others to be developed) will include specific action recommendations:

1) **Density:** For a community to be safe and healthy, the size and population must equal the capacity of the infrastructure of the community, including roads. parking, schools, recreation areas, fire stations, and other facilities.

2) **Separation between residential and industrial:** It is desirable to separate residential uses from industrial uses whenever possible, so that new housing is not built close to toxic areas, heavy truck traffic, etc.

3) Traffic: Create a safer and pleasanter environment for pedestrians.

4) **Recreation:** Adults and children should have access to adequate, accessible, well-kept parks areas and facilities.

5) **Schools:** Children should have the opportunity to attend school within the community in which they live, with reasonable class sizes.

6) **Environmental:** Every effort must be made to clean up industrial and contaminated sites.

Top-Down Planning:
Will Railroad Ave. Be A Highway?

Because planning in Newark is done from the top down, instead of the bottom up, community residents find themselves always reacting to somebody else's proposals. Sometimes, as in the case of Riverbank Park, elected officials and planners hired by them, come up with what seem like pretty wild ideas.

For example, Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Urs and Greiner, consultants the City hired to write their new Master Plan recently announced their recommendation that N.J. Railroad Avenue be widened into a highway, several lanes wide. No one has presented this idea to Ironbound residents whose homes and businesses might be destroyed to make room for this. "Ironbound would have to change its name to Trafficbound," joked one resident.

Residents are at a disadvantage because only owners who live within 200 feet are even notified about a particular development proposal. "You could live down the block, but if you are outside of the 200 feet, you don't know anything about what is going on," said one resident.

Residents are also at a disadvantage because they are always reacting to proposals already made by a developer. Residents cannot always keep coming out to meetings, where a proposal is

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Garbage Barges?

The **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)** added two more supporters to those opposing a plan to bring 4000 tons of garbage daily by boat from New York City to the Essex County incinerator in Ironbound.

Governor Christine Whitman issued a press release titled: "Whitman to New York's Garbage Plan: Drop Dead." Mrs. Whitman said, "The proposal being promoted by the City of New York is a direct assault on the beaches of New Jersey, and a very real threat to our quality of life, especially to the residents of Hudson, Union, Essex and Middlesex Counties."
(New York Times, 12/3/98)

Mayor Sharpe James also spoke in opposition. "We will not be the dumping ground for any entity, especially since their plans call for bringing this solid waste to a site that is near an area that is undergoing extensive revitalization." The Mayor was talking about plans to develop the Passaic Riverfront. (NY Times, 12/3/98)

Last September, the Newark City Council passed a resolution, introduced by Councilman Augusto Amador, against this plan.

The proposal by Eastern Environmental Inc. is to build a dock next to the Essex County incinerator, and barge NY garbage there. Some of the garbage would be burned in the incinerator. Most would be taken by truck to landfills. The proposal mentions a new incinerator to be built in the vicinity of Frelinghuysen Ave.

"We must make sure that the Governor, the Mayor, and the Council do not change their positions on this," said Joe Nardone, from the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste. "We do not want more garbage brought in to this incinerator. We have to breathe the pollution it causes. There was a major fire there recently, and we have questions about safety as it is. We want to use better ways to dispose of our garbage, and close this incinerator down."



VOTES

cont. from p. 4

development take place there. And that means there have to be quality parks in cities," said Arnold Cohen, from the Affordable Housing Network

There was also a vote on a proposal, developed by the Sierra Club, for Essex County to create a trust fund dedicated to open space and park maintenanc. The special tax, 1 cent per $100 of assessed valuation, would generate about $3.6 million in 1999, and every year after. SPARK, and other community groups around the County, supported this proposal.

63% of voters in Essex County also voted to create the trust fund . Essex County officials are setting up an Advisory Commission to make a proposal for how to spend the money. At a public hearing held during December, community groups gave their ideas for how the money should be used.

At the hearing, Ella Fillipone, executive director of the Passaic River Coalition, urged the County to develop an open space masterplan, which would focus on the urban areas and their needs. She said open spaces in the inner cities, including brownfields, which are polluted former industrial sites, should be cataloged and any development plans should make recreation and open space a priority.

SPARK, ICC, and other community groups from around the county supported the referendum..

Do You Have Asthma?

Asthma cases in Ironbound and Newark are on the rise, especially among children. Led by the Ironbound Community Corporation, a team of community residents, local government officials, business representatives, health professionals, and public and parochial school administrators have been meeting since last August 1998 to devise a plan that would eliminate or reduce the number of children with asthma in our neighborhood.

Supported by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the "Ironbound Child Health Champion Campaign (ICHCC) is taking action to implement a number of community-based programs that would educated, train, and inform Ironbound residents on halting the growth of asthma and taking control of the health of their family and environment.

The primary goals of the ICHCC are: 1) To collect, analyze and incorporate existing data as well as gather new data on the prevalence of childhood asthma and the environmental conditions which exist in the Ironbound 2) To build an Ironbound network of health care providers and services geared towards asthma education and training. 3) To implement asthma related educational programs in the schools and enforce this knowledge with supplemental educational programs for parents and community members. 4) To promote a profound and general acceptance of the correlation between asthma and environmental problems, and 5) To hold community-wide activities which promote awareness, education and individual and group involvement in the campaign to identify, prevent and treat childhood asthma.

To ensure that the community's needs regarding asthma care and education for children are met, we need the involvement and support for Ironbound residents. For example, join Asthma Busters, a team that will be trained in all aspects of asthma as well as be leaders in teaching others.

Environmental Company Donates As Equipment To Childrens' Center

When John Hernandez, from Alpine Industries, the largest manufacturer of air and water purification systems in North America, saw the television broadcast about asthma, featuring some of the preschool children at the Ironbound Childrens' Center on Elm St., he decided to do something about it. He and his company donated two Alpine Industries XL-15 Living Air purification systems, which clean the air of contaminants, commonly thought to exacerbate respiratory ailments like asthma. Thank you Mr. Hernandez!

__I'd like more information on becoming an Asthma Buster!
__I'd like more information on the Ironbound Child Health Champion Campaign.

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

Telephone#: ________________

Please clip and send to:

ICC
51 Mc Whorter St.
Newark, NJ 07105

Riverbank Park Mural Artists

The students in these photographs took part in a unique mural project: drawing and painting murals for the outside of the Riverbank Park construction fence. Over twenty school and youth groups did murals. Construction work will begin this spring to clean up and fix up Riverbank Park. The park will be restored in its basic design, but will have many improvements, such as lighting for night time play at the fields. Ironbound Voices will feature additional mural artists in its next issue.



The mural board is blank and the artists are ready. Students from St. Lucy Fillippini Academy, from left to right: Mayra Marqine, Joann Tavares, Francis Pimental, Alejandro Paz, Kevin Matos, and Jorge Rivera.



Students from the sixth grade art club, art teacher Jean McCullough, at Wilson Ave. School (left to right, front to back row): Ana Sergio, Robert Moreno, Vivian Da Silva, Sophia Oliveira (row2): Robert Pereiro, Abraham Lopez, John Ogin, Desiree Perez, Steven Saraiva; (row3): Silvia Trindad, Jennifer DaSilva, Mr. Robert D/Amico, principal of Wilson Ave. School, David Henriques and Ricardo Martins.

Tax Revaluation: Postponing the Increase Is Not The Answer

Ironbound residents have been attending a series of public hearings on tax revaluation. Many residents are concerned about the huge tax increases which will take place if revaluation occurs. Many residents boarded busses on Jan. 28, 1999, provided by the Newark City Council, to travel to Trenton to express their concerns.

The plan being presented is a five-year phase in for tax revaluation. This is not an answer for many residents who will not be able to afford tax revaluation, whether it takes place all at once, or over a 5 year period. For Ironbound residents, taxes are projected to go up by 200% or more.

The City Council has gone to court to force the Port Authority to make additional payments for the land it leases from the City for the Port and the Airport. For many years, the Port Authority has been paying about $18 million a year to Newark, while the Port Authority has been collecting $500 million a year in rents! Getting the Port Authority to pay its fair share, including retroactively, would certainly help Newark homeowners. New York City has been collecting over $400 million a year from the Port Authority.

But there are other steps that could be taken to provide **protection for homeowners**. In 1984, Ironbound Community Corporation researched a variety of solutions to the problem, and joined other groups around the city to promote these solutions. Some of the ways which other states and cities have dealt with tax revaluation include:

* **Circuit Breakers**. This system puts a cap on the top amount homeowners would have to pay for property taxes, based on their income.

* **Tax Classification System**. All who have studied the effects of tax revaluation in Newark agree that it will bring about a dramatic shift in who pays property taxes in Newark.. Industrial and commercial properties are now paying 58.5% of the City's taxes. After revaluation, they will be paying 46.7%. Homeowners are paying 37.1% of the taxes. After revaluation, they would p would pay 49.7%. A tax classification system would freeze, or adjust, the current proportion of taxes paid by different kinds of property. This would help residents.

There are other things that can be done:

* Change tax abatement procedures. Many tax abatements are given to large companies, and most of the time, the maximum allowance is given.

* Increase the payroll tax.

* Collect in lieu of taxes payments from public entities like universities who use land in Newark. For example, Rutgers University pays such a fee in New Brunswick, but not in Newark. Essex County, whose many facilities are located in Newark, could pay a fee. Newark provides services for all these facilities (fire, police, etc.).

Changes like these would prevent (not postpone) the enormous rise in taxes due to revaluation. But, getting changes like these, means people have to organize together and demand that more be done.

Jail Approved

At its February 16, 1999 meeting, the Newark Central Planning Board approved construction of a third jail for Ironbound. There is no doubt that the private jail, owned and run by Community Corrections Corporation, will be a much better place for prisoners than most jails, because of its counselling, education, and job training programs. Most Ironbound residents were not even aware of the proposal. The few who knew found out at a Planning Board meeting on another matter. "Why not inform the community?" asked one resident. "The way these things happen makes it seem undemocratic and secretive."

Un Incendio Na Inceneradora de Lixo Manda com 48 Pessoas Para O Hospital

Um incendio na incineradora de lixo do Condado de Essex, localizada ao bairro do Ironbound, fez com que muitos residentes locais se preocupassem mais com a sua segurança. Quasi 50 pessoas - 37 bombeiros e 11 operários - tiveram de ir ao hospital como resultado do incendio que aconteceu no dia 17 de Dezembro. Representantes oficiais da cidade, do estado e mesmo responsáveis federais de segurança investigaram ou estão a investigar o incendio, que se pensa ter sido causado pela queima de lexivia em pó.

As investigações necesistam de respostas - rápidas. Eis algumas das perguntas que os residentes do Ironbound querem respondidas:

1. *O que se está a fazer para prevenir outro incendio ou acidente na incineradora? Sera que a inspeção da incineradora é adequada?*

Alan Iantosca, superintendende da inceneradora, supostamente disse ao Star Ledger no dia 19 de Dezembro, "Temos uma inspecção muito boa bem como um bom control do caudal de lixo." O jornal acrescenta que os camiões de lixo despejam o seu conteudo no chão movel e os inspectores verificam o lixo antes que o mesmo seja atirado para dentro de um grande lagar. Porque é que o inspector não viu a causa com 65 libras de cloro?

2. *O que ardeu? Donde veio? Era material perigoso?*

Os jornais disseram que o incendio foi causado por uma grande quantidade de pó de lexívia. De acordo com relatório sobre o incendio feito pela secção de resposta a emergencias da região 1 do Departamento de Protecção do Ambiente, o pó Drano foi manufacturado em Racine, Wisconsin. O pó de Drano foi enviado a incineradora por um intermediario de lixos tóxicas localizado em Illinois . Porque razão a inceneradora queima material de Illínois e Wisconsin? Apezar da lexivia seca não ser considerada um lixo perigoso um dos seus ingredientes é dichlorolsocyanuarte de sódio.

3. *Que mais, que possa ser prejudicial à saúde é permitido ser queimado na inceneradora?*

"Duvidamos se a inceneradora tem as licenças necessárias para processar aquele po de material, e se deveria ser permitido que o queimasse," disse Daivd Giordano, o presidente do sindicato dos bombeiros de Newark (Star Ledger, Dec. 1998).

4. *Que precauções são tomadas para verificar a segurança destas cargas como esta que está prestes a ser queimada?*

As instruções de segurança do Drano Powder Foam claramente citam, "Não misturar com outros químicos ou productos a não ser que sejam especficados no rótulo. Misturar com outros productos de limpeza pode produzir gases tóxicos, materiais oxidantes, productos de combustão podem incluir: phosgene, cloro." Os bombeiros foram expostos aos fumos de cloro.

5. *Porque não disseram aos bombeiros o que estava a ser queimado?*

Os bombeiros chegaram e começaram a lidar com o fogo com se tratasse da quima de lixo. "Os nossos homens foram enganados, repetidamente foi-lhes dito que era lixo doméstico," disse David Giordano. "A mentira podia custar-lhes a vida."

6. *Qual a possibilidade de pequenas quantidades sem fogo, que não fogo, que não seriam detectadas, e seriam emitidas pela chamine?*

A razão porque este fumo toxico foi detectado foi por ter havido em incendio. O fogo foi apagado e a reacção química parou. Se houvesse uma reacção química ser o fogo, poderia alguem detecta-la, ou o fumo tóxico seria simplesmente emitido pela chamine?

Um portavoz do Departamento de Protecção (DEP) disse que não era exigido conduzir. Uma investigação, mas que estavam a espera que a American Ref-Fuel submetesse um relatorio final do incendo. A ICATW está a planear um encontro com os representantes da DEP para discutirem este incidente.

A Governadora Whitman Fala No Centro Comunitário Do Ironbound (ICC)

A Governadora fez um grande discurso acêrca das suas iniciativas para a educação das crianças com idades de 3 a 4 anos, no Centro Comunitário do Ironbound, 432 Lafayette St. A Governadora falou perante uma audiencia da dignitários no dia 6 de Janeiro de 1999. A crianças do Centro Infantial do Ironbound (ICC) do Programa Pre-school, encontravam-se a brincar uma sala próxima.

O discurso foi parte da resposta do estado à decisão Abbott vs. Burke no primeiro ano de execução a qual defeniu os padrões de educação das crianças que vivem nos 28 distritos mais carenciados. As directivas incluem no mínimo um programa educacional de meio dia para as crianças de tres, quatro e cinco anos bem como um dia inteiro para as crianças do jardim escola.

A Governadora Whitman começou o seu discurso aludindo à fundação da Corporação Comunitário do Ironbound a qual celebra o trigesimo aniversáario em 1999.

"Há trinta anos os residentes do Ironbound olharam para o que estava a acontecer no seu bairro e não gostaram do que viam," disse a Governadora. "Por isso decidiram criar uma associação capaz de oferecer as suas famílias um futuro mais brilhante. Fundaram a Corporação Comunitaria é um crédito para as suas aspirações o facto de a primeira coisa que fizeram ter sido concentrar as suas atenções na juventude e abrir um centro infantil."

"Quasi ao mesmo tempo, alguns cidadãos repararam no mudo como as coisas se passavam com as crianças das ciadades neste estado, e não gostaram do que viam. Por isso fizeram um apelo pessoal ao tribunal à procura duma melhor oportunidade de educação de qualidade para as crianças dos distritos escolares identicos ao de Newark. Esse esforço evidentemente foi convertido numa causa judicial (a causa Abbott vs. Burke), uma causa com uma história tão longa como o próprio centro infantil do Ironbound. **O elo comum destas duas histórias é um interesse profundo e obrigatório pelas crianças do estado,**" disse Governador Whitman.

O plano da Governadora calucula em $8.000 o costo da educação das crianças com 3 e 4 anos, aumenta os salarios dos professores oferecendo a estes e ao pessoal auxiliar bolsas de estudo, e determinando um padrão minimo de educação.

A Governadiora mencionou o uso dos centros existentes licenciados. "Referindo-se a causa Abbott e Burke, vamos tirar partido em grande do trabalho que se está afazer em centros como o de Ironbound."

Algunos dos presentes fizeram perguntas ou criticaram. Quando o discurso acabou, david Sciara, o advogado do Centro Legal de Educação, que é o grupo legal que representa as crianças pobres nos distritos urbanos, disse, "Esta longe de satisfazer o essencial e o que foi mandatado pelo tribunal."

Antes do discurso, a Governadera passou meia hora a visitar, a falar e a brincar com as crianças e o pessoal do centro Infantil do Ironbound.

Além da Governadora, estiveram presentes o Secretário do estado, o superintendente das escolas de Newark, e muitos outros dignitários

Joseph Della Fave, Director Executivo do ICC, deu as boas vindas à Governadora, e exigiu que ela mantivesse a sua promessa de não permir o lixo de New York no Ironbound. Mr. Della Fave ofereceu a Governadora "T shirts' do **Comité do Ironbound Contra Lixo Tóxico,** do programa de artes do verão, e do centro das criançãs.

Numa carta dirigida ao Sr. Della Fave após a sua visita a Governadora escreveu, "Graças a si e a todo o pessoal do Corporação da Comunidade do Ironbound tenho em vista visitar novamente o bairro do Ironbound num futuro próxima."

Mais Bargas de Lixo?

O **Comite Contra Residuos Tóxicos do Ironbound (ICATW)** pode contar com mais dois apoiantes, opositores ao plano que traria 4000 toneladas de lixo diariamente (por barco) de Nova York para o incinerador do Condado do Essex no Ironbound.

A Governadora Christine Whitman emitiu um comunicado à impensa entitulado "Whitman diz ao plano do lixo de Nova York: cai morto." A proposta patrocinada pela cidade de New York é um assalto directo ás praias de New Jersey e um atentado real á qualidade de vida dos residentes dos condados de Hudson, Union, Essex a Middlesex." (New York Times, 12/3/98).

O Mayor Shapre James mostrou também a sua oposição. "Não seremos caixote de lixo de nenhuna entidade, especialmente porque o plano implica trazer mais lixo sólido para uma area que está prestes a ser totalmente revitalizada." O Mayor referia-se ao plano para revilizar o Passaic Riverfront (NY Times, 12/3/98)

Em Setembro passado, o conselho Municipal de Newark passou uma resolução apresentada pelo vereador Augusto Amador, contra este plano. A proposta, da autoria do Eastern Environmental Inc. inclui a construção de uma doca junto ao incinerador do Ironbound e ai criar a tal barga flutuante de lixo. Algum do lixo seria queimado pelo própio incinerador, a maior parte seria transportado para aterros sanitarios. A proposta inclui ainda a construção doutro incinerador na area da Frelinghuysen Ave.

"Temos que assugurar que a Governadora, o Mayor e o Vereador não mudam de posição neste assunto," disse Joe Nardone, do ICATW "Nós não queremos mais lixo para este incinerador. Temos que respirar a poluição que causa. Houve um grande fogo lá recentemente, e estamos preocupados com a sua própria segurança. Temos que usar melhores meios de desfazer-nos do lixo e eventualmente fechar este incinerador."

Um Plano Para Nossa Área

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"Trafficbound" será o novo nome a dar.

Os residentes que habitarem a menos de 60 metros de uma projectada obra são os únicos a serem notificados. Isto quer dizer que os que viverem depois disso ficarão em desvantagem sem saber, portanto, o que está a acontecer nos arrabaldes da sua residência. Mas pior ainda, ê quando as pessoas reagem a propostas que ja estão a ser executadas pelo construtor. As pessoas nem sempre tem tempo de ir a reuniões de interesse que e onde se atrasam ou adeiam as decisões. Os residentes praticamente não podem contratar técnicos de planeamento ou usar advogados, mas com os construtores isos muda de figura.

O SPARK está neste momento a combater em tribunal a construção de 50 apartamentos na McWhorter St. em frente de uma unidade de armazenamento de produtos tóxicos, e deposito de lixo. Parque de estacionamento e local para as crianças brincarem, é mais uma vez parte do eterno problema, de se andar a tratar pessoas como a sardinha no cabaz.

A sua ajuda é muito importante. As reuniões são efectuadas quase todas as terças feiras à noite por volta das 7:00 PM na igreja da esquina da Wilson Ave. com a Ann St. Telefone para Nancy Zak através do número 589-3353 para esclarecer qualquer duvida ou confirmar reuniões.

Vitoria Comunitária

No dia 28 de Janeiro de 1999, a proposta para construir 34 casas novas com 51 espaços para estacionamento com um caminho privado entre a Ferry St. e a Fillmore St. foi retirada pelo revelador. Esta proposta iria cirar condições de trafico superlotadas e perigosas para a área da Fillmore St. o gruipo SPARK (o grupo que quer salvar o parque de Riverbank) com a ajuda de advogados, profisionais de planeamento e da comunidade lutaram contra esta proposta e ganharam.

Que Controla O Futuro Do Ironbound?

"Se perguntarmos se os habitantes do Ironbound tem ou não voz sobre a qualidade de vida na nossa área, é perder tempo. Perguntemos nós, qual será o aspecto do Ironbound no futuro, onde iremos criar os nossos filhos, que tipos de escolas iremos ter, que zonas verdes de lazer e se continuaremos a ter a segurança de que necessitamos. Seja lá quem for que faz os planos, controla a qualidade de vida cá neste lado da cidade. A qualidade de vida tanto afecta aqueles que aqui vivem como os que decidem mudar."

O orador foi Manuel Lavin, membro do **SPARK (Salvemos o Parque da Market St.).** O SPARK está a elaborar umplano para a nossa área do Ironbound convista a ser enviado aos órgãos camarários para sua apreciação, fazendo importantes reparos a situações criticas e dando sugestões para elevarmos a qualidade vida numa àrea tão problemática, como é o Ironbound na cidade de Newark.

"Quantas vezes você tenta estacionar o seu atomovel próximo da sua residencia; dá a volta ao bloco duas ou três vezes sem conseguir encontrar uma nesga de espaço para deixar o desgraçado. E o "double-parking"? Quantas vezes alguns de nós (comigo incluido) não consegue sair por causa disso? Será que o número de crianças nas salas de aula começa ser demasiado grande? (Quanto maior for o número de alunos, menor será, obviamente, o tempo que os professores poderão despender com cada um deles). Sabia que há pessoas que estão a mudar daqui por causa destes tipos de problemas? A que distancia vivemos de um parque com condições condignas para as nossas crianças?" Estas perguntas foram feitas por Steve Powell que adiantou mais o seguinte: "Se a sua resposta for **sim** a todos estas perguntas você tem o dever de apoiar o SPARK, o grupo que luta por melhor qualidade de vida, porque é para isso que o Ironbound paga imposto e contribuições predais durante o ano."

Algumas das ideias do plano serão constituidas por recomendações de acção especifica, tais como:

1. **Densidade**: Para que uma comunidade sinta segura e saudavel, o número de residentes em que estar dentro dos limites, infraestruturas e capacidades que a área pode comportar; estradas suficientes, estacionamento suficiente, escolas sem excesso de numero de alunos, espaços para a prática desportiva, bombeiros e outras.

2. **Separação entre área residencial e industrial:** A separação destas zonas deve ser feita de modo a que substancias tóxicas perigosas e risco de explosão, barulho de camiões etc. não perturbe e diminua a qualidade de vida das pessoas.

3. **Trafego:** Ajudar a criar mais segurança e condições para os peões nas passaeiras.

4. **Lazer:** Todos os adultos e crianças tem direito de acesso a parques com qualidade de manutenção onde se possa practicar actividades desportivas em condições condignas.

5.**Escolas:** As crianças devem ter a oportunidade de frequentar escolas na área onde vivem com número de alunos que não exceda o que é razoável.

6. **Meio Ambiente:** O esforço para eliminar residuos tóxicos desta comunidade deve ser o mais elevado possivel, para que se possa manter ujma area saudável.

As decisões partem sempre de cima: Será a Railroad Av. uma autoestrada no futuro?

Os cidadãos do Ironbound vêem-se obrigados a reagir a planos que as vezes bradam aos céus, vindos de cima a sem respeitar a vontade dos residentes. No caso do Riverbank Park, o orgão do poder contratou colaboradores eleitos e técnicos de planeamento para apresentarem um projecto que nem ao diabo lembra.

Por exemplo, Parsons, Brinckeroff, Urs & Grainer, é uma firma que está ser utilizada como consúltora ao serviço do municipio e esta desenvolveu um projecto, cujo objectivo é transformar a rua encostada à linha de comboio numa larga alamêda com varias faxas de rodagem por cada lado. Pensa que a opinião do Ironbound foi ouvida? Claro que não. Casas e comercio vão ser subjugados, e como disse uma residente, o nome de

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Barcazas de Basura?

El Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste ha obtenido dos mas partidarios que opuestan el plano para traer 4,000 toneladas de basura diariamente por barcaza de Nueva York para que sea quemada en el incinerador de Essex County en el Ironbound.

La Gobernadora Christine Whitman nos mando un comunicado de prensa titulada: "Whitman al Plano de Basura de Nueva York: Que Se Muera". La Sra. Whitman dijo que la propuesta promotida por la ciudad de Nueva York es un asalto directo a las playas de New Jersey y un riesgo verdadero a nuestra calidad de vida especialmente a los residentes de los condados de Hudson, Union Essex y Middlesex." (NYTimes, 12/3/98)

El Alcalde Sharpe James tambien se opuso. "No vamos a ser el basurero de nadie especialmente porque sus planos dicen que iran a transportar basura para un sitio que esta cerca de una area que se esta revivificando extensivamente." El Alcalde estaba hablando de planos para dearollar la area del Rio Passaic. (NYTimes 12/3/98)

En septiembre de 1998, el Consejo de la Ciudad de Newark paso una resolucion en oposiocion a este plano introducida por el vereador Augusto Amador.

La propuesta de la compania Eastern Environmental, Inc. es para construir una doca junto al incinerador de Essex County y traerle basura de Nueva York. Alguna de la basura seria quemada en el incinerador y la demas seria transportada por camion para otros sitios. La propuesta tambien menciona un nueva incinerador que podra ser construido en la area de Frelinghuysen Ave.

"Tenemos que segurar que la Gobernadora, el Alcalde y el Consejo de la Ciudad no cambian de posiciones," dijo Joseph Nardone del Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste. "No queremos que traen mas basura para este incinerador. Tenemos que respirar la poluicion que causa. Hubo un fuego grande alli recientemente y todavia tenemos cuestiones sobre su seguridad. Queremos mejores maneras para deshacer a la basura y queremos cerrar este incinerador."

Planificación

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posponida, etc. Residentes muchas veces no tienen suficiente dinero para contratar planificadores y abogados, pero un promotor inmobiliario si puede.

SPARK esta recaudando fundos para luchar una batalla de corte contra una propuesta de desarollo para McWhorterSt. Donde mas que 50 apartamentos seran localizados al cruzar la cuadra de una deposito toxico, sin parque adecuado, espacio para niños que juegen ó otros servicios.

"SPARK esta luchando contra fuegos y tratando los planes cuando surgen y si nos damos cuenta de ellos. ¿Pero estamos creando lo que promoteres inmobiliarios llamas una comunidad en que se pueda vivir. ¿De veras queremos que nuestros residentes vivan aqui y donde puedan criar a sus hijos? Entonces tenemos que hacer planes que no sea de arriba para abajo, que tome un punto de vista comprensible y que sea guida por la comunidad. Asi se debe ser para que lo calidad de vida debe ser bueno. Si no es asi, el pueblo debe moverse," dijo Nancy Zak.

Tu puedes ayudar. SPARK se reune cada Martes a las 7:00 PM en Wolff Church (Wilson Ave. y Ann St.) Llame a Nancy Zak al 589-3353 para confirmar que vaver reuniones.

Vitorea Para La Comunidad

En el 28 de enero de 1999, una propuesta para construir 34 casas nuevas con 51 espacios para aparcamiento con un camino privado entre la Ferry St. a Fillmore St. fue retirado por el revelador. Esta propuesta iria criar condiciones de trafico atestado e peligrosa para la area de Fillmore St. El Grupo **SPARK** con la ayuda de abogados, profesionales de planeamineto e la comunidad lucharan contra esta propuesta e ganaron. "Esta vitorea mestra que una comunidad organizada puede ganar," dice un miembro de SPARK.

¿Quien Controla el Futuro de Nuestro Vecindario?

"La pregunta es, si el pueblo que vive aqui tiene alguna voz en como se va mirar nuestro vecindario, donde crecen nuestros hijos, que clase de escuelas tenemos, que clase de parques tenemos, que seguras estaran nuestras calles. Cualquiera que hace los planes controla la calidad de vida en nuestro vecindario. Calidad de vida afecta si el pueblo quiere quedarse aqui para vivir y criar sus familias ó moverse."

El orador fue Manuel Lavin de SPARK (Salve el Parque en Riverbank). SPARK esta desallorandio una serie de principios de planificación para el vecindario de Ironbound que planea entregar a oficiales elegidos de cada nivel y que seria una guia para aplicaciones de desarollo en el futuro en Ironbound.

"¿ Recientemente, cuantas veces no ha podido encontrar un espacio para estacionarse en su cuadra? ¿Cuantas veces no a podido manejar por su calle por el gran numero de caros estacionados doblemente? ¿Hay demasiados niños en la clase escolar de su hijo? ¿Vive muy lejos para caminar a un parque? ¿Conoce personas que se estan moviendo por estos ó otros problemas?" pregunto Steve Powell. "Si su respuseta es si, entonces debe apoyar a el trabajo comunitario de planificación de SPARK."

Cada principio de planificación (y otros que seran desarolladosOincluyera a especificas recomendaciones de accion:

1) Densidad: Para que la comunidad sea segura y saludable, el tamaño y populación de ser con la capacidad de la infrastructura de la comunidad incluyendo calles, estacionamiento, escuelas, areas de recreación, estáciones de bomberos, y otras facilidades.

2) Separacion Entre lo Residencial Y Lo Industrial:Es deseable separar el uso residencial del uso industrial cuando sea posible, para que nueva vivienda no sea construida cerca de industrias toxicas, areas de mucho trafico, etc.

3) Trafico: Crear un ambiente seguro y agradable para peatones.

4) Recreacion: Adultos y niños deben tener acceso a area de parques y facilidades que sean adecuados, accesible y manteridos bien.

5) Escuelas: Niños deben tener la oportunidad de atender escuelas adentro de la comunidad donde viven con tamaños de clase razonables.

6) El Medio Ambiente: Cada esfuerzo debe ser hecho para limpiar los sitios industriales é contaminados.

Planificación Arriba-Abajo:
¿Railroad Ave. Sera Una Carretera?

Por la razon que la planificación en Newark es hecho de arriba para abajo, en ves de abajo para arriba, residentes de la comunidad se encuentran siempre reaccionando a las propuestas de otros. A veces, como en el caso del Parque Riverbank, oficiales elegidos y planificadores contratados por ellos, deciden lo que parecen ser ideas medias locas.

Por ejemplo, Parsons, Brinckeroff, Urs y Greiner, son consultantes de la ciudad contratados para escribir su nuevo plan. Ellos recientemente anunciaron sus recomendaciones para que N.J. Railroad Ave. fuero hecho una carretera con varios carriles amplias. Nadien a presentado esta idea a residentes de Ironbound que tienen casa ó negocios que serian destruido para hacer campo para este. "Ironbound tuviera que cambiar su nombre a Traficobound," bromea un residente.

Residentes tienen una desventaja porque solamente los dueños que viven entre 200 pies son notificados de alguna propuesta particular de desarollo. "Puede vivir uno muy cerca de la cuadra, pero si uno vive afuera de los 200 pies, uno no sabe nada de lo que esta ocurriendo," dijo un residente.

Residentes tambien tienen la desventaja porque siempre estan reaccionando a las propuestas que ya estan hechas por un promoter inmobiliario. Los residentes no pueden todo el tiempo ir a reuniones donde una propuesta es retardada,

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Siniestro en el Incinerador de Basura: 48 Son Ingresados Al Hospital

El pasado 17 de diciembre, un incendio en el incinerador de basura del condado de Essex, propiedad de la compañia American Ref-Fuel e ubicando en este barrio, causó preocupación entre vecinos del área, quienes cuestionan la condiciones de seguridad en torno a la instalación. En los momentos del siniestro, 37 bomberos y 11 obreros de la planta fueron ingresados en hospitales del área.

Distintas instancias municipales, estatales y federales realizan sendas investigaciones del incendio, supuestamente resultado de lo quema de una cantiadad aún desconocida de cloro en polvo.

Los vecinos del Ironbound exijimos prontas respuestas a nuestras preguntas:

1) ¿Cuales medidas se han tomado para garantizar que no se vuelva a producir un incendio o acidente en el incinerador? El sistema de inspección que utilizan actualmente los obreros del incinerador ¿es suficiente?

Según el diario The Star Ledger, el gerente del incinerador, el Sr. Alan Iatosca sostiene, "Tenemos un sistema de inspección y control muy bueno sobre el fiujo de desperdícios." Según el mismo periódico, los camiones descargan la basura que llevan, tirando lo al piso donde inspectoras lo revisan, antes de arrojarlo en un foso. Nosotros preguntamos ¿porque no vieron las cajas de cloro, cada una de 65 lbs., los señores inspectores?

2) *Que fue lo que quemó? ¿De donde provino? ¿Era material peligroso?*

Segun la prensa, la quema de una cantidad importante de cloro en polvo, causó el incendio. La Seccion de Atención Urgente para Region I del Departamento de Protección Ambiental (DEP) informó que se trata de cajas del producto DRANO Powder Foam, fabricada en Racine, en el estado de Wisconsin, las cuales llegaron al incinerador de Newark por medio de un comisionista de desperdicios en el estado de Illinois. ¿Porque están quemando materiales provenientes de estados tán lejos como Wisconsin o Illinos aquí en Newark? Aúnque el cloro en polvo no está calificado como un material peligroso, uno de sus ingredientes, el sidio dichlorosocyanurato, si lo és.

3) ¿Cuales otros productos dañinos se permite quemar en el incinerador?

"Cuestionamos, ¿tenia el incinerador los permios necessarios para procesar este producto/ ¿Es correcto que se les permite esta clase de materiales?" declaró el presidente del sindicato de bomberos de Newark, el Sr. David Giordano.

4) ¿Cuales precauciones se toman para averiguar los posibles riesgos de los productos antes de quemarlos?

Los datos se seguirdad referentes al DRANO Powder Foam dicen textualmente, "No mezcle con otros quimicos o productos que no se especifican el las instrucciones. Al mezclar con otros productos para limpieza, pueden producirse gases tóxicos. Fuertes materias oxidantes. Productos de combustión incluyen fosgene, y clorina." Es decir, los bomberos entraron en contacto con humo de clorina.

5) ¿Porque no se especificó a los bomberos cuales materiales se estaban quemando? Los bomberos llegaron y comenzaron a combatir el fuego como si fuera basura la que quemaba. "Se les mintió a nuestros compañeros, se les dijo en repetidas veces sque eso era basura casera," enfatiza el Sr. Giordano. "Esa mentira pudo haberles costado la vida."

6) ¿Podria la combustión de productos semejantes dentre del incinerador producir una pluma de vapor tóxico? ¿En la ausencia de un siniestro, cómo seria detectado tal fenómento?

En este caso, se detectó el humo tóxico porque se produjo un siniestro. Al apagar el fuego, se detuvo la reacción quimica. Pero de haberse producido la misma reacción quimica, ¿quien lo hubiera detectado? A lo mejor, el humo hubiera salido por las chimeneas de la planta.

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La Gobernadora Whitman Habla En El ICC

En el Ironbound Community Center, el 6 de enero de 1999, delante diversos dignitarios, la Gobernadora Christine Whitman habló extensivamente sobre sus iniciativas para la educación de niños de 3 y 4 años de edad mientras niños del Ironbound Children's Center, y del programa pre-escuelar de ICC jugaban en un sala cercana.

El discurso dizo parte de la respuesta del estado al la decisión hecha por el Tribunal Supremo en el caso de Abbott vs. Burke que defino estandares constitucionales para educación pre-escuelar de niños que viven en los 28 districtos mas desfentajados del estado. Estes estandares incluyen un minimo de medio dia de escuela para niños de 3, 4, y 5 años de edad y tambien dias enteros de escueal apra niños de kindergarten.

La Governadora empezó su discurso hablando sobre los principios del Ironbound Community Corporation que celebra su 30 aniversario en 1999.

"Hace 30 anos, los residentes del Ironbound ...formaro una Corporación Comuniataria. Es una credito a su prevision que la primera cosa que hicieron fue fijar a los jovenes y abrir un centro de niños." Gobernadora Whitman

"Hace 30 años, los residentes del Ironbound miraron a la situación de su comunidad y no les gustaron lo que veian," dijo la Gobernadora. "Entonces dicidieron juntarse para hacer un futuro mas brillante para sus familias. Fromaron una Coproración Comuniataria. Es un credito a su prevision que la primera cosa que hicieron fue fijar a los jovenes y abrir un centro de niños."

"Al mismo tiempo, algunos residnetes del estado miraban a la scondiciones de los niños urbanos del estado y no les gustaron lo que veian. Entonces pidieron al tribunal que les ayudara buscando una oportunidad mejor para dar una educación de alta calidad a los niños en districtos escolares como Newark Ese esfuerzo eventualmente llego a ser el caso de Abbott vs. Burke, un caso con una historia casi tan larga como la del Ironbound Childrens Center. Lo que los dos tienen en comun es una preocupación profunda por los niños de New Jersey," dijo la Sra. Whitman.

El plano de la Gobernadora le da una montante de $8,000 para la educación de cada alumno de 3 y 4 años. Tambien sube los salarios para profesores, da estandares de educación minimos y proporciona bonos para professores y empleados.

La Gobernadora habló sobre le uso de centros licenciados existentes. "Respondiendo a Abbott vs. Burke, vamos a aproivecher del trabajo estupendo que hacen en centros como el Ironbound."

Algunas personas presentes tuvieron cuestiones y criticismo. Despues del discurso,David Sciara, abogado para el education Law Clinic (el grupo legal que representa niños pobres en districtos urbanos) dijo, "Es muy poco para lo que neceistamos. El tribunao requiere mas.'

Antes de su discurso la Gobernadora paso una hora vistiando, hablando y jugando con los niños y empleados del Ironbound Childrens' Center.

Algunos de los dignitarios presentes fueron la Secretaria del estado y la Superintendente de las escuelas de Newark. Joseph Della Fave, Director exeuctivo del ICC, le dio las bienvendias a la gobernadora y le pedio que mantenga su projmesa a no dejar que tragan basura de nueva York para le Ironbound.

Siniestro En el Incinerador

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Un portavoz del Departamento de Protección Ambiental (DEP) nos comentó que su agencia no está obligada a realizar una investigación de acidente, sino que esperan el informe final por parte de los operadores del incinerador, American Ref-Fuel. **El Comite del Ironbound en Contra de los Desechos Tóxicos (ICATW)** ya solicitó una reunión con funcionarios del mismo Departamento.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Community Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

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Inside This Issue:

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* Who Controls The Future of Our Neighborhood?
* Governor Whitman Speaks At ICC
* Garbage Incinerator Vote Results
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